

never was a time when it was more important that the people should publicly express their opinion. Whatever *The Times* or *The Standard* might say, the people of this country were determined to have reform. [Cheers.] The working class

They were not, as they had been termed, drunkards or snarebaiters or snarebaiters. They were loyal to the law and loyal to the crown, but at the same time they were loyal to that liberty in which they claimed to participate. [Cheers.] They were indignant against those who had dared to turn loose the troops from the barracks and into the streets, and they were indignant against those who had dared to turn loose the troops in various parts of the metropolis. [Hear, hear.] That demonstration was a proof that there was no need of either police nor military to keep order. Loyalty to the crown, however, did not mean loyalty to Lord Derby. In conclusion, the speaker declared that, having lately visited the most important parts of England, he had found everywhere a deep and

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. in supporting the resolution, said prudent men of business were in the habit of taking stock of their profits. Let them then take stock as regarded the business of the last fortnight. In that short period they had taught the Tories that the people really cared for reform, and were earnestly bent on maintaining the right of public meeting.

The people saw that unless they had power of meeting they had no chance of obtaining reform, and their opponents had learned that the people would not give up the right of meeting in the people's parks. When the people assembled round Hyde Park they had no intention of violence; but all must remember the story in which it was related that when some people of old assembled round Jericho, the walls fell down. (Laughter.) The Tories were the same now as they were 50 years ago, as they were last year in Jamaica. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then put and carried. Col. Dickinson moved the following resolution: "That it is the imperative duty of this meeting and of the entire population of this country who value their rights and liberties, to raise funds in support of the Reform League in their great battle for their unfranchised fellow-countrymen, and for the relief of those as much as for the slaves." Mr. Harker seconded the resolution, which was then put and carried. On the motion of Mr. G. Brooks, seconded by Mr. J. L. Taylor, a vote of thanks was given to the Chairman. The Chairman, in acknowledging the vote, observed that not all the police and all the military could have restored

The meeting then commenced dispersing, and though there was, of course, a work of considerable difficulty and duration, the building was cleared in an orderly and creditable manner. The processions having been reformed, started on their route to their respective destinations, the bands playing at the head of these bands, and the animals.

**The Atlantic Cable.**

THE ABSENCE OF INTELLIGENCE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE 30TH JULY EXPLAINED.

The following telegram was received by Reuter Telegram Company at 5:55, July 30, from Mr. E. A. Glass:—

"VALENTIA, July 30.—The annexed dispatch will explain

The absence of intelligence from the United States and Canada and the delay in the transmission of messages to places west of Newfoundland. The public will be glad to know that the obstruction is only temporary, and likely to be removed in the course of the present week. The Atlantic cable works with great perfection; the communication is rapid and distinct, and of words or about 34 letters per minute.

"I at once chartered the steamer Bloodhound, and she is now alongside the Medway taking in cable, grapnels, &c. and leaves to-night (Sunday). We hope to get the cable repaired this week. I have chartered the steamer Dauntless to carry messages across until the cable is repaired, and she left for her destination this morning, and will be there on Monday night."

THE FIRST MESSAGE FROM AMERICA RECEIVED ON THE 31ST JULY  
The following telegram, being the first message from America by the cable, was received in London on the 31st July  
New-York, July 29 (morning).—Be representatives of Tennessee have been admitted to Congress.  
Congress adjourned yesterday.  
MESSAGE FROM THE COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR OF CANADA.

The following telegram has been forwarded by the Earl of Carnarvon to Viscount Monck, Ottawa, Canada:

I am commanded by the Queen, to convey to the Governor-General of her North American Provinces, Her Majesty's congratulations on the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, and the strengthening thereby of the unity of the British Empire.

Her Majesty includes her agent Colony of Newfoundland in these congratulations to all her faithful subjects.

July 26, 1866. CARNARVON.

NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.  
New-York advices of Aug. 1, received by the Atlantic Telegraph cable, appear in the English papers of the 5th, the day the Cuba sailed from Liverpool.  
THE CABLE AND AMERICAN SECURITIES.  
The London Daily News's City Article says: "The process of equalization of price as between England and America, through the medium of the cable, continues to prejudice the American securities."

**Parliament.**

**THE JAMAICA DISTURBANCES.**

In the House of Lords the Jamaica affair had been debated and the conduct of the officials denounced; but it was held that Gov Eyre could not be indicted or accused of murder.

**THE HYDE PARK RIOTS.**  
The disturbances in Hyde Park had also been debated. Earl Russell demanded the removal of the troops, and the withdrawal of the police from the Park, and Lord Derby defended him.

**EXTRADITION TREATY WITH FRANCE.**  
The House debated the bill amending the Extradition Treaty with France. Some members contended that it was a sign of subservience toward France, and would

The Government combated these views, and the bill was passed to a second reading by 77 to 14.

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**Death of Gen. H. Jones.**

Gen. Sir Harry Jones is dead.

**U. S. Five-Twenties.**  
Messrs. Barings Bros. report a large business in United States 5-20s.

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**Seizure of Fenian Ammunition.**  
There has been an extensive discovery and seizure of Fenian ammunition and materials in Limerick.

**Suspension of an Irish Bank.**  
The private bank of Kennedy & Co. of Dublin has suspended payment. Their liabilities are believed to be considerable.

**FRANCE.**

**Claims Preferred by the United States Government.**

It is stated that the Government of the United States has preferred claims against certain persons in France who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederation.

**Popular Discontent with the Result of the War.**  
The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* asserts that the result of the war has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France. The Emperor himself was confident of Austria being the victor, and hardly concealed the hope that he should obtain the Rhine Provinces without the loss of a

**Suppression of a Newspaper.**  
An Imperial decree suppresses the *Courier du Di-*  
*manche.*

**INDIA.**

BOMBAY, July 24.—Cotton dull. Discount rate reduced 1 per cent. Exchange, 1/11½d.  
CALCUTTA, July 23.—Exchange, 2/0½d.

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**CHINA.**

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**LARGE TEA SHIPMENTS—SUCCESS OF THE EXPEDITION  
AGAINST THE PIRATES.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, August 14, 1866.**  
The ship Voltigeur brings Hong Kong dates of June 6.  
Although the shipments of tea to Great Britain had been light, the amount shipped to the United States was

very large, and the supplies for the past season were the largest ever known.

The expedition against the pirates on the West Coast had been very successful.

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**JAPAN.**

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IMPORTANT TARIFF CONVENTION—A NEW TARIFF

ADOPTED—THE TEA MARKET.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 4, 1896.  
The brig Jeannie brings Japan news of June 30.  
A tariff convention was held at Jeddo on June 25, in  
which America, England, France, and Holland participated.  
A revised import and export tariff was adopted, which  
was considered very important to commercial interests.

The new tariff was to go into effect at Nagasaki and Hakodadi on August 1st.  
 Tea remained firm: Fine was quoted at \$32-\$35; Ordinary, at \$31-\$35; Medium new, at \$29-\$30; Good medium to fine, \$31-\$35.

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**SANDWICH ISLANDS.**

**MOVEMENTS OF UNITED STATES MINISTERS BURLINGAME AND VAN VALKENBURG—A SURVIVOR OF THE BURNED SHIP HORNET.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1866.  
The barks Smyrnaïotte and Comet bring Honolulu dates of July 14. The former brings Capt. Mitchell and Samuel H. Ferguson, a passenger of the ship Hornet, which was

Ministers Burlingame and Van Valkenburg sailed on July 10 for China and Japan.

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**Mutiny and Murder.**  
St. JOHN, N. B., Monday, Aug. 13, 1866.  
Second Mate Grant of the ship S. Curling, from New-  
foundland, has been a seaman named Stutt, who

work, was killed to-day by a falling beam. He, with others of the crew are in jail.